

## MACARTHUR HAS HARD TASK ON HIS HANDS.

Much Depends on His Next Active Campaign in the Philippines.

GUERRILLA WARFARE CERTAIN.

Political Leaders Now Admit Active Hostilities Are Far From Over.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Nov. 11.—There is little encouragement in General MacArthur's several reports to the War Department for those optimists who believe that the re-election of President McKinley will be followed by the immediate collapse of the insurrection in the Philippines.

At present and for many years to come," says General MacArthur, "the necessity of a large American military and naval force is not apparent to admit of discussion." This view is concurred in by some of the high officials of the War Department with whom your correspondent talked today. They believe that the result of the elections in the United States will have a very good effect in the Philippines; that many of the leaders will now recognize that the policy of President McKinley will be maintained and that a realization of the hopelessness of their cause will lead many of the more sensible Filipinos to abandon the insurrection.

At the same time, they look forward to a long period of guerrilla warfare. It is realized that the independent, irresponsible life of the military free-booter has many attractions for the average Filipino, who would rather extort tribute at the muzzle of his rifle than work for his living. Even if the insurgents should be deprived of the leadership of Aguinaldo and of many of the more influential among them, it will probably take some years and a considerable military force to eradicate all the wandering bands which now infest the forests and mountains of Luzon and the other islands.

Active Campaign to Begin.

Much is expected to be accomplished by the American troops between this time and the first of January, when the withdrawal of the volunteers will be actively begun. General MacArthur is to take the field in person, and there is to be a partial abandonment of the plan of attacking the insurgents from the sea, and since carried out, of dividing the American forces into small garrisons scattered among the towns and villages.

There are now less than 40,000 regular military troops in the islands. Some of the least important of these are to be abandoned and the troops thus rendered available will be organized into flying columns for the purpose of hunting down and exterminating the bands wherever they may be found.

## MACARTHUR TO PRESS THE FILIPINOS HARD.

Unless General MacArthur's pending campaign should be attended by very good results at the outset, it will be made quite clear that the war in the Philippines is an indefinite affair. General MacArthur, who is on the spot, and presumably familiar with the situation, admits that many years must elapse before the work of tranquillizing the warring natives is brought to a successful conclusion, and his judgment will have great weight in hastening such legislation as may be considered necessary to carry on the military operations.

terminating insurgent bands wherever they may be found.

As the insurgents have a way of concealing their arms, when hard pressed, and of turning up inside the American lines in the case of friendly natives, unless efforts are made to capture arms and ammunition.

The campaign on which General MacArthur is embarking is much more difficult than it would be if the insurgents had a compact military organization, and would stand up and fight. In many respects the operations will be similar to the Indian campaigns in this country a few years ago. Small bands of insurgents must be followed over a country where military operations are extremely difficult, and where the rapid transportation of troops is next to impossible.

Difficulties Ahead.

As the present is the dry season in the Philippines, however, officers of the army hope that General MacArthur's flying columns will be able, within the next sixty days, to inflict severe punishment on the insurgents, and to take much of the spirit out of those who remain in the field.

Unless Congress shall so amend the law under which the present volunteer army was enlisted as to permit volunteers to be withdrawn from the Philippines, and subsequently transported to the United States, it will be necessary to begin the homeward movement of the volunteers by the first of January in order that they may be mustered out in the United States by the 29th of June next.

The necessity for this is regarded by the military authorities as being most unfortunate. When but two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery were withdrawn from the islands for service in China and the Philippines, the withdrawal of the volunteers to believe that the United States was abandoning the struggle.

It is feared that the withdrawal of more than 20,000 men, and the withdrawal of a force in the Philippines, at one coup would lead the Filipinos to believe that the abandonment of the islands had been commenced in earnest.

It is, therefore, important from a military standpoint, that legislation should be enacted by Congress at the earliest possible moment if the proposed military operations are to be actively entered upon.

## ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD SAYS HE MUST HAVE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The startling statement is made by Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the Navigation Bureau, that the present personnel of the navy would form barely one-fourth of the total establishment necessary to fight a first-class European power. It barely suffices for the Spanish War and no longer can be considered, the report says, as an effective nucleus about which a larger establishment could be formed in case of war.

The Admiral claims that the navy is in a state of decay, and that the best officers are being lost as a result of breaking down from overwork.

Congress Severely Criticized.

The Admiral severely criticizes the ineffective effort of the last session to meet immediate needs for officers by authorizing employment of retired officers, and he demands the immediate repeal of that act. He claims that the retired list, intended as a reward for faithful service, otherwise becomes a hardship and a punishment.

The personnel act thus far has resulted in affording less officers than were on the active list before its passage, while in authorizing an increase, it failed to provide the means thereby, so that there are now 31 vacancies in the list of naval officers, which vacancies cannot be the least filled.

Therefore, it is recommended for the next two years that appointments to the navy academy be doubled, the President and Representatives in Congress appointing two in-

stead of one wherever authorized now, and in addition, Senators to receive the same privilege of appointment as Representatives.

Then, to meet future needs, it is recommended that whenever Congress authorizes an increase of vessels to the navy it also provide in the same act for an increase of officers and men to man the ships.

The report says that England, which this year, 425 down fifteen war vessels, voted an increase of 4,200 officers and men to the naval establishment to man the ships, while Germany, which intends doubling her fleet in the next fifteen years, has provided in the same programme for increasing the personnel by eighty-nine officers and 1,867 men each year until the total increase reaches 10,000.

Desertions From the Navy.

It is declared that it is now impossible to man the vessels of our navy already committed to the present force, not to mention those building or authorized. Congress is urged to make any increase in the personnel immediately available.

There were 2,462 desertions from the navy and 1,000 from the marine corps last year. The enlistments number 8,123 from a total number of applicants of 49,551. Over 60 per cent of the men in the navy are natives born, 12 per cent are naturalized and 28 per cent have declared intentions. Ninety-two per cent of the landmen now under training are native born.

A general protest against the present act is contained in the closing paragraph of the report, which calls attention to the discouraging condition in which the distinguished officers of the navy have been left by not receiving any formal recognition for their heroic services during the war with Spain. The report says that the navy had no part in the unfortunate public controversy which followed upon the President's recommendation that certain officers should be promoted, and adds that thus far there has been no recognition by Congress, except of those who shared in the victory of Manila and those who served elsewhere in the war.

## BRYAN WILL REMAIN IN ACTIVE POLITICAL WORK

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 11.—Law might a year ago William J. Bryan was the central figure at a big outdoor meeting on the grounds of the State Capitol of Nebraska. It was a jubilation meeting, at which the fusion forces of the State celebrated the triumph of their State ticket at the election on the Tuesday previous.

Mr. Bryan was one of the speakers. He told his audience of the duty that every citizen owes to his country, a duty which demanded that every citizen should take an active part in politics to the end that his influence might be lent toward bettering politics and his government, as a natural result. And then there he laid down quite plainly the career he has mapped out for himself.

"Some of my Republican friends," he said, "have been frowning upon me as to what will become of me when this crisis of time, as they term it, has died out. In order to relieve them of any undue worry, I want to serve notice that I shall continue in politics in active opposition to any party or doctrine which violates American ideals and the true principle of human liberty until the lid is closed upon my coffin."

This was William J. Bryan a year ago, and it is the Bryan of to-day.

Since the election, political neocomers have busied themselves predicting Bryan's future. He has been pictured as intending to retire to his farm, to take up the quiet existence of the agriculturist. He has been credited with a desire of returning to the law, or of taking up literature exclusively. Another story has it that he had decided to enter the ministry. To these stories Bryan only smiles, almost deeming unnecessary a denial.

To intimate friends, however, he has ex-

pressed himself since his recent defeat, that the election result makes it doubly important that he shall stay in the field as an opponent of the Republican party, resisting his present policies with all of his vigor. Whether as a leader or a private in the ranks, his intention is the same. His time, as before, will be devoted to the preparation of magazine and newspaper articles, with an occasional lecture and speaking tour.

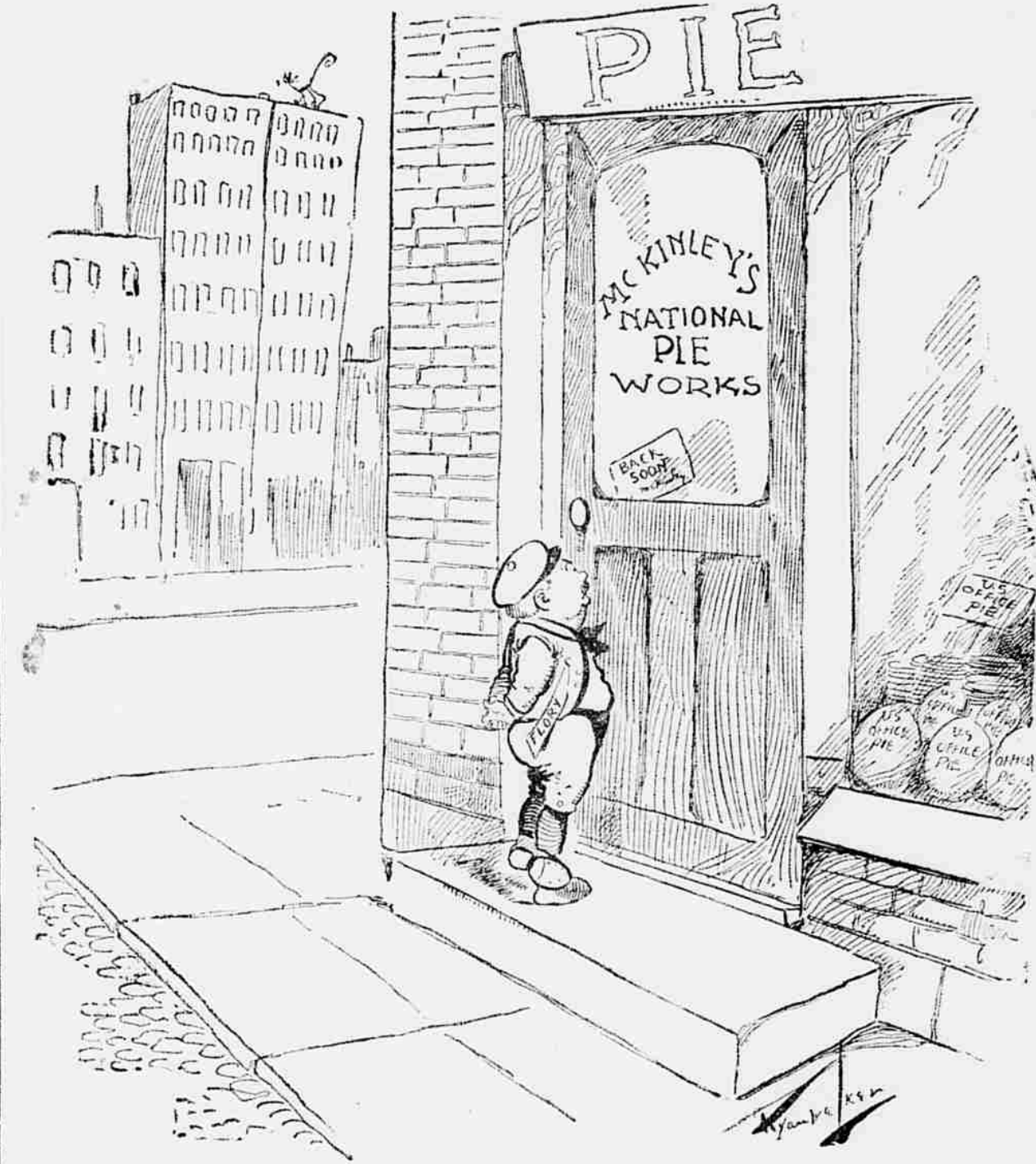
## KNOWS THERE IS A TRUST.

New Jersey Victim Publishes Unique Advertisement.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 11.—William J. Lee gave Trenton Republicans a few for this morning when he inserted the following advertisement in a local newspaper:

"Electron is over. Prepare yourselves for a shock. There is at least one trust. I know it. It is named American Bridge Company; capital, \$50,000,000. It is composed of twenty-eight of the largest bridge works in the United States, among them the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company of this city, by whom I was employed for twenty-three years and eleven months. No one has my job now, for the simple reason that the Bridge Trust found twenty-eight corps of estimators and abolished twenty-seven of them. It is but fair to state that the Bridge Trust has already started to place at the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company's works the largest bridge shop in the world, and probably 1,500 additional men will be em-



FLORY: "I wonder how long I'll have to wait."

## DOES ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE CONFRONT FRENCH REPUBLIC?

Asserted That Agent of United States War Department Has Obtained Military Secret.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Has the French Republic another Dreyfus case? This is the question which is being asked in Washington to-night, as a result of the publication of a report that an agent of the United States War Department had secured such exact and detailed knowledge of the construction of the new French gun as to enable him to undertake to build a reproduction of that gun for the Government of the United States.

French field artillery is admittedly ahead of that of any other government in the world. For several years past there have been important features about the French field guns and their carriages which have been successfully kept secret from the other Powers. It was on a charge of having revealed to Germany some of the features of an earlier type of this gun that Captain Dreyfus was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island. It was with genuine surprise that the representatives of foreign governments and the Washington public generally learned this morning that the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in the War Department had secured such exact and detailed knowledge of the construction of the new French gun as to enable them to build practically a reproduction of that gun for the Government of the United States.

What course the French Government will adopt in the matter no one here knows. No fault can be found with the Government of the United States for accepting the information that has been offered. The several civilized governments maintain military and naval attaches at the capitals of other Powers for the express purpose of learning all that is possible about the armaments of the countries to which they are accredited. The French Government learns in this way all that is made public by the officials of the War and Navy Departments in Washington, and it is quite probable that the French attaches have from time to time picked up information here that the authorities of this country have wished to keep secret.

If the secret of the French field gun has actually been revealed to the United States

It is quite certain that the French Government will endeavor to find out the source of the "leak" in their own country, just as the War Department may endeavor to find out how the announcement of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications became public here.

France probably will not question the United States Government on the matter. M. Thibault, the Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy, it is understood, is disposed to doubt whether much information of value has been obtained. He has not yet made any inquiries of the State Department in the matter, and it is safe to assume that he will not do so unless he receives specific instructions from his Government.

The American army to-day is equipped with a field gun of an obsolete pattern—fifty years old—and General Miles has been earnestly advocating that a more modern weapon be adopted. General Miles is inclined to make light of the disclosure that the secret of the French gun has been imparted to this Government, asserting that the French Government need feel no concern whatever, as the gun under consideration is the product of an American inventor and is not drawn from the French plans, though he adds that "the same results may be attained when the trial of the field piece occurs." No final determination of the value of the gun can be made until the test is made, which takes place, "inventors always claim much," he concluded, "and sometimes accomplish little. We must wait for the test."

The authorities are reticent about the name of the inventor of the new gun, but it is understood that Lieutenant Mott of the Seventh Artillery, our military attaché in Paris, had no connection whatever with the matter.

It is intimated that the individual who disclosed the information to General Miles is now in Washington, but, in the very nature of things, his identity must be kept secret for the present, at least.

The French gun is of the same caliber as the American weapon now in use, which is a great advantage in the matter of ammunition, but its velocity is higher and its rate of fire is considerably greater.

## OPEN SWITCHES CAUSE TWO WRECKS IN THE WEST.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 11.—An open switch caused the northbound Missouri Pacific passenger train which left here last evening run into an open switch at Sugar City, 55 miles east of Pueblo, and plunged into a freight caboose in which were four section men.

The passenger engine and caboose telescoped and fell in a heap, which took fire and all woodwork was burned. Engineer Hackett jumped, but Fireman Nelson remained on the locomotive and was pulled out of the wreck unconscious.

The section men were not seriously hurt. The passengers were uninjured and the cars went east later.

The wounded men were brought to the Pueblo Hospital.

Small Powers Heard From.

Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Spain Want a Voice.

London, Nov. 12.—"Serious friction has been caused in the peace negotiations in London," says the Daily Mail's correspondent at Tien-Tsin, writing November 9, "by Belgium, Denmark and Holland and Spain clamoring to have a locus standi in any important decisions."

"Russia and France have supported their claims, which are opposed by the Powers. Belgium is especially important and influential."

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## CASE WILL TEST PORTO RICAN TAX.

Administration, Fearful of Result, Will Make Effort at Postponement.

ON COURT CALENDAR TO-DAY.

Adverse Decision Would Knock Every Prop From Under the President's Policy in Porto Rico.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A case will be called in the Supreme Court of the United States to-morrow which will, it is decided, knock down every prop that upholds the President's Porto Rican policy. It strikes at the locality of the existing 15 per cent tariff levied upon products from that island and seeks to affirm the doctrine that Porto Rico is by cession and the act Congress which has legislated for it, an integral portion of the United States.

In every case affecting Porto Rico so far brought the courts have avoided an opinion upon the essential question involved, but lawyers of high standing believe that in the present action the vital question cannot be set aside and an opinion handed down on a collateral issue.

If the opinion of the court is that the Government cannot levy customs duties against Porto Rico the court will uphold the doctrine that the Constitution follows the flag and will force a radical change of policy not only in Porto Rico, but in the Philippines.

The case in point is that of John H. Goetze & Co., Importers, of New York, who were compelled to pay duties on goods imported from the island. The duties were paid under protest and suit brought to recover.

It is admitted that the Government is fearful of the result of the suit before the Supreme Court, and no effort will be spared to postpone a conclusion to as late a day as possible. The case is on to-morrow's calendar, but well toward the bottom of the list. It would hardly be reached in the ordinary course of business, court officers say, until Tuesday or possibly Wednesday.

It is understood that to-morrow the Attorney General will move to postpone the case until January 1, at which time a somewhat similar question has been assigned for hearing. That would carry the case along until after Congress has been in session a month, by which time there may be some crystallization of its policy with respect to the new possessions of the United States.

## BATTLE AT PHILLIOPOLIS.

Boers Again Stubbornly Resist British Advance.

Pretoria, Nov. 11.—The British have regained Philliopolis, after four hours' fighting.

General French will take command of the Johannesburg district.

The condition of Miss Roberts, daughter of Lord Roberts, is more serious.

OFFICERS KILLED AT BELFAST.

Cape Town, Nov. 11.—Among the Boers who were killed in the recent fighting near Belfast were General Fourie and Commandant Prinzie.

BADEN-POWELL ILL.

London, Nov. 12.—General Baden-Powell, according to the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, has contracted enteric fever, but his condition is not serious.

FRENCH VESSEL SUNK.

Collided With Japanese Steamer—Three Drowned.

Victoria, British Columbia, Nov. 11.—The Japanese steamer Yamaguchi Maru collided with the French transport Caracene in the inland sea of Japan, the transport trying to cross her bows. The French vessel foundered. All on board the transport were saved except three midshipmen, who were drowned.

## RUSSIA WILL NOT ANNEX ANY CHINESE TERRITORY.

Czar Said to Be Determined to Adhere to His Original Plan as Announced to the Powers.

Story That General Linevitch Told Consuls at Tien-Tsin That Czar Would Take Land Opposite German and British Concessions Denounced as False.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Yalta, Russia, Nov. 11.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—I am empowered, upon the highest authority, to state that the story of General Linevitch having pointed to the consuls at Tien-Tsin of the annexation of land opposite the British and German concessions is false.

That any Russian military officer can have such a thing in his mind is the height of absurdity, even though military men are apt to talk humbly. For such an announcement to be authoritative it must come through M. de Giers, who would be instructed to that effect by the Minister of Foreign Affairs here. Such has not been the case.

Furthermore, there can be no question of annexing territory, which is against all Russian ideas.

As to the sensational stories of massacres of Chinese at Hingovest-Schenak, this report, too, is denied by the same authorities, who said:

"It may be put side by side with that one accusing the Russian troops of having looted the Imperial palace, which they have since turned over intact to Marshal Count Von Waldseeck. All the reports received here point to the conduct of the Russian troops having been exemplary in every way."

The Chinese Minister to Russia has left for St. Petersburg. He was as pleased as a Chinaman could possibly be as the result of his conferences with the Russian authorities.

More than all else, he was pleased with the understanding between the United States and Russia that everything shall be done to settle by arbitration what can be settled. To his Excellency's mind that was the only way to avoid a further appeal to arms, and, as he said, "China will never forget the fairness of America toward my country."

The Czar is ill at the present time, being a sufferer from influenza.

## SIX THOUSAND REBELS KILLED AT TSAN CHOU BY YUAN'S TROOPS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Victoria, British Columbia, Nov. 11.—News was received by the steamship Victoria concerning the rebellion in South China. The Triads have broken out in Kwang-Si, and Marshal Su, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces, is asking for 30,000 men to suppress them.

The British have dispatched infantry and artillery to guard the Kowloon frontier. When the torpedo-boat destroyer Hardy was landing men she encountered a force of rebels and threw shells among them as they advanced on Samsheun, routing them and killing forty.

A strong force of Kwang-Si rebels, marching to join the Kwang-Sing rebels, met and defeated the Imperial troops near Kuangning and captured several villages. Great preparations for the building, mine laying and drilling of troops were going on in the affected provinces.

ON COURT CALENDAR TO-DAY.

## ASSISTANT CASHIER HUNTED BY DETECTIVES

New York, Nov. 11.—Oscar Weincke, 40 years old, of No. 509 High street, West Hoboken, who has been in the employ of Whitall, Tatum & Co., at 46 Barclay street, in this city, as assistant cashier, has disappeared. Charles A. Tatum, the head of the firm, says that an examination of Weincke's accounts is being made.

Weincke has been one of the most trusted and valued employees of the firm. He left the office Monday afternoon last, not going to his home, told his wife, 50 Mrs. Weincke says, that he was obliged to leave for Boston suddenly. He took a small satchel containing a few articles of wearing apparel, and, after kissing his wife and children, left the house.

Weincke's books were examined a few hours after his disappearance. A private detective agency was at once engaged to find him. Detectives were sent to his home. They remained to watch the house in the hope that the man would return. Other detectives were sent where he was thought the fugitive might be found.

Extraordinary efforts are being made to arrest the man and find the agency where the detectives are looking for him. The police have also been notified. On Tuesday Mrs. Weincke stated a letter from her husband, saying that he had been suddenly called out of town, but would return on Wednesday. Nothing has since been heard of him.

Charles A. Tatum said to-day about the case:

"Weincke had been in the employ of the firm for twelve years and we placed every confidence in him. An examination of his books is now being made and until that is concluded we cannot make a statement. We are going to great expense to bring about his arrest. It is a matter of principle with me. I intend to have Weincke followed, no matter what it may cost."

Weincke's property, a two-story and basement frame building in West Hoboken, and a lot worth \$2,500, have been attached. His wife is prostrated at the home of her father, to which, with her two children, she has removed.

Weincke was a trustee of a church in West Hoboken, a strong advocate of temperance, a member of the Central Republican Club, and of several fraternal orders. He bore an excellent character in the town and was prominent in its affairs.

## CHINESE FIENDS EXECUTED.

Three Officials and Twenty Boxers Shot by Order of Von Waldseeck.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Peking, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Emperor is now at St-Gonon-Pu, two days by telegraph from here. Governor Yu-Hsien, who attempted suicide, has recovered.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, in defiance of their own positions as peace-makers, are pressing the Dowager Empress for the execution of the guilty Princes and Ministers, as demanded by foreign Powers. Probably more suicides will result.

All who participated in the punitive expedition to Fung-Ting-Pu have returned, excepting the Germans and French, who remain as a permanent garrison.

The Provincial Treasurer, one General and one Colonel, who were found by court-martial responsible for the slaughter of seventeen American and English missionaries and torturing four others who were rescued alive, were to-day shot with twenty prominent Boxers, with the approval of Field Marshal Count von Waldseeck.

Punishment was also inflicted on a route on other notorious Boxer strongholds. Fifteen hundred American troops remained in camp here while the executions were in progress, taking no part in them.

TOO HUMILIATING TO ACCEPT.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching Refuse Demands of Powers.

Rome, Nov. 12.—The Tribune publishes the following from its Peking correspondent: "Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have informed me that the demands of the Powers for the punishment of Prince Tuan and the other guilty officials have been refused, excepting the Germans and French, who remain as a permanent garrison."

FAILURE AT KANSAS CITY.

Elmore-Cooper Live Stock Company's Liabilities Are \$600,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 11.—The Elmore-Cooper Live Stock Company has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities, placed at \$600,000, are mostly the result of the Gillette failure a year ago. The assets are placed at \$200,000.

## LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair and warmer Monday, Tuesday fair; variable winds.

For Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday; winds shifting to fresh southerly.

For Arkansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; north to east winds.

For California—Fair Monday and Tuesday; north to east winds.

Does Another Dreyfus Case Confront France?

Russia Denies She Contemplates Seizing Chinese Territory.

Case Will Test Porto Rican Tax.

Women were First to Leave Wrecks.

Indian Commissioner Says Race Is Not Dying Off.

Folicman Wheeled a Giant.

Bryan Will Remain in Politics.

League Averages.

Turf Gossip.

Hare Ran Hundreds Off Their Feet.

The Republic Cup Booms Golf.

Yale Expected to be Victor.

Editorial.